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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Great Auction Sale Adjourned

Till **Saturday** at 9½ A. M., of Macrum & Carlisle's stock, at No. 29 Fifth Avenue, at which time we will commence to close out in lots and otherwise what stock remains. This sale will continue for only four days, by which time the stock must be sold. Every article put up will be sold regardless of cost. Great bargains may be had. H. S. Smithson & Co.

Desirable Store Room for Rent.

A very desirable store room, No. 143 Federal street, corner of the Diamond, Allegheny, will be rented for two months, and otherwise. Apply to Henry Sutmeyer, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Only Complete and Unabridged Edition of Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul.

The two volumes of the London edition in one with all the text notes, maps and illustrations entire, at the reduced price of $3 00.

The appearance of two abridged and otherwise incomplete editions of Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul has induced the publication of the original work in a form and at a price which must bring it within the reach of all who may desire to possess it. The work which is now presented to the public at the unprecedently low price of *three dollars* contains over *one thousand pages* 17 Maps (several of large size) and 32 illustrations, giving the Text of the original London 25dition entire, as well as all the notes, which are essential to the full understanding of the Text, are greatly abridged and frequently altogether omitted from the additional notes are abridged. This work has long been regarded as one of the noblest contributions ever made to the literature of the New Testament, and now be commended anew to all Biblical students.

For sale and mailed free of postage, on receipt of price, by John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

A Fresh Supply.

10 cases Miner & Sons's Edinburgh ale.
10 cases Bass & Co.'s English ale.
5 cases Dublin Porter, best brand.
The above brands are warranted genuine, and will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices at Jos. Fleming's 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture, Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Combining health and durability combined. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

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The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the most talented designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of improved machinery and labor-saving methods, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods of beautiful design and unsurpassed finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. All articles issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last for many five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for STERLING.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	GORHAM MFG CO

SILVER.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Senate Extra Session Closed.

The Struggle Over the Nominations of Carlile and Pile—Thirty-four Nominations not Acted on —Aggregate Number of Appointments Seven Hundred—Statement of General Pile's Case—The Quaker Appointments—Treaties Failed to Pass—Sealed Proposals for Gold—Reappointments.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1869.

Closing Wrangle in the Senate.

The Executive session of last night was a continued wrangle from beginning to end. The nomination of Carlile for Minister to Sweden, was the first one taken up, and it was still under consideration when adjournment came. Gen. Pile's case occupied an hour, all the rest of the session being more or less directly given to them. Three hours in the early part of the evening were used in debate on the merits of his nomination, when some one moved to lay it on the table. This motion was reported lost, and it was then said about it during the night. He would have been confirmed if acted upon, and will probably be re-appointed next week by the President and directed at once to enter on duty under Mr. Creswell. The nomination of Pratt, Assessor of the Seventh Kentucky, was tabled. These of Newstadt, Assessor of the Twelfth Illinois, and Willis, Collector of the Thirteenth Illinois, were favorably reported but not reached.

Seven Hundred Nominations.

The aggregate of civil nominations during the session was about seven hundred, of which there were ten rejected, seventeen tabled and forty-three withdrawn.

General Pile's Case.

It appears from papers on file in the State Department that Mr. Pile's nomination to Brazil was made upon the strength of letters signed by a large number of Representatives and Senators, who say they "unite with the Missouri delegation in urging the appointment of Hon. A. W. Pile as Minister to Brazil, because his unquestioned integrity, ability and fidelity to the Government eminently fit him for the place, and his appointment would be a suitable recognition of his services in the army and to Republican principles, and they solicited favorable consideration of the matter and favorable action." These letters were signed by the following Senators: Cattell, Carpenter, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Harlan, Howe, Harris, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Patterson, Rice, Schurz, Tipton, Thayer, Wilson, Williams and Willey. Of these Cragin, Harris, McDonald, Patterson and Wilson voted against him when his case came up, as will appear from the vote, which was as follows: Yeas: Boreman, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Kellogg, Nye, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Schurz, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Yates—21. Nays: Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Casserly, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, McCreery, McDonald, Patterson, Pool, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Warner, Wilson—25.

Mr. Sumner read a letter from Lucien Eaton, of St. Louis, urging Mr. Sumner to stand firm against Pile.

The Quaker Appointments.

The result of the efforts of Thayer, Pomeroy and Harlan, in executive session last night, to defeat Grant's Indian policy was adverse action on nine of the eighteen Quaker appointments. The matter was accomplished by reporting all, except those it was intended to defeat, as Friends. So much for crediting the idea that all of this class had been acted upon. At the evening session a number of the remaining nine were reported as Mr. so and so, without the designation "Friend" to show they were Quakers, while the Senate was coming to order. Others were slipped through quietly at intervals during the evening in the same way. As the matter now stands, Harlan's brother-in-law, Snow, remains the Neosho agent; Pomeroy retains Adams agent of the Kickapoos, from whom the Atchinson Railroad bought lands, and Thayer keeps in some Nebraska friends.

The Hale-Perry Correspondence.

The Senate Committee to examine newspaper correspondents took a recess with the Senate till next December. Mr. Cragin made a report from the Committee in executive session last night. He said he was obliged to admit little progress had been made; in fact some of the witnesses had given the least intimation where he got the document in question. He saw no use in imprisoning recusant witnesses for a single night. Mr. Sumner thought it very important to save the honor of the Senate, and on his motion the Committee was continued till December.

Treaties Gone Over.

All four of the foreign treaties before the Senate this week have gone over to next winter, viz: Darien Ship Canal, the St. Thomas purchase, the San Juan boundary, and the Sandwich Islands reciprocity. The friends of the latter were quite confident it would have carried the necessary two-thirds if a vote had been reached. All the Indian treaties, some half dozen in number, have also gone over, the committee having them in charge not being able to get a single one of them considered.

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Postmasters—James Kelly at New York; Robert A. Smith, Honesdale, Pa.; J. M. Ross, Abingdon, Va.; Charles W. Wiseley, Indiana, Ala.; Mrs. Adeline Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Jos. Gaul, Quincy, Ill.; John Hamilton, Greensburg, Ind.; Joseph Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.; George M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John A. Lingfelt, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; F. Tail, Lagrange, Ga.; A. W. Caldwell, Boone, Ia.; John Mercer, Pa.; W. N. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

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Leaves Washington to-night on a short visit to Boston.

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Commissioner Delano has decided with regard to affixing and cancelling Internal Revenue stamps, that in all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person making and delivering or giving the instrument, matter or thing to be taxed shall affix the stamp; with the cancelling surface of each stamp shall be exposed to view, and shall cancel the same by writing with ink on each stamp, or by some mechanical means as the Commissioner may hereafter require, in order that such cancelled stamp cannot be again used. The cancellation of stamps for spirits and tobacco will remain as heretofore. The Commissioner calls the attention of officers to the provision in the act imposing fines and punishment for using adhesive stamps which have already been used.

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A messenger has arrived at Havana from Mexico, with peaceful dispatches for Washington. Congress was in session, but nothing important was done. Maximilian was expected in the coast of Sinaloa, from California. Several Generals were in the City of Mexico holding a conference. Guitierrez, the Governor of Yucatan, had charged Ceballos, the former governor, before the Congress, with having murdered his brother.

Port au Prince advices of the 3d inst. state that the commander of the British steamer Doreas demanded satisfaction for seizing the mail. He found that two Haytien war steamers were going on an expedition, whereupon he admonished the captains and Salnave. The latter subsequently apologized, but the matter was finally reconciled, but stated that this was the last time an apology would be acceptable. The Cacos continue their depredations. Five persons were killed at exorbitant rates. The memorial of Boston merchants relative to the Haytien war had alarmed Salnave. The insurgents in the Inginal district have taken three towns, and 1,500 Picos have been killed, and many captured. Five thousand revolutionists surround Gonaives.

The report that the Olympic theater was on fire proves incorrect. The fire occurred in the Mutual Club House, in the same building, which was damaged $100.

Pomeroy & Gustlop's planing mill, in Chicago, was burned yesterday. Loss $15,000; insured for $10,000.

The stolen registered bonds recovered by the officers of the Penn Savings Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, were returned by express. They are supposed to have been returned because they were useless to the thieves, who still remain unmolested.

The United States Commissioner at New York yesterday refused $10,000 bail for Wilson, who is charged with forgery and bank frauds.

General Sherman will be at home next Monday, for the purpose of delivering diplomas to officers of artillery who have just passed examination at the school and graduate this year.

Governor Claflin has appointed W. A. Richardson, now acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge Morton, promoted to the Supreme Court.

The flood in Connecticut river at noon yesterday reached twenty-six feet eight inches, and has since been slowly receding. Front, Commerce and other streets near the river in Hartford are flooded, and business suspended and must be for several days. There is a break in the causeway on the East Hartford side, so that there can be no communication with it. There is no delay to the railroad trains. The damage to the causeway bridge will be $5,000. The loss to business men in the lower part of the city will be quite large. A portion of the cotton stripping in the factories of the Windsor Locks canal was yesterday, in consequence of the high water, ordered to be removed, and operations will be suspended for a month, or until the water has fallen, so that one hundred operatives are to rown out of employment.

Governor Harriman does not purpose resigning the office of Governor of New Hampshire until his successor is inaugurated, which will be then, if there is no objection of the government, enter on the duties of Navy Agent at Boston.

The National Board of Underwriters yesterday, after a long discussion, informally voted in favor of appointing an Executive Manager, with an office in New York, and abolishing the executive business of the Board. Objections were raised to taking a final vote on the question, which will be further considered to-day, when substitutes for the scheme were referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report a plan to the Board.

The ice began to move out of the river at Montreal Thursday night, and the water is rapidly subsiding, being now four and five feet below the highest mark. The weather is cold, but terribly dilapidated. Danville, St. Hyacinth and St. Andrews are badly flooded. Two men were drowned at St. Andrews on Thursday morning, and died in half an hour after. Arrived at the Massasoit Thursday afternoon, and during the evening indulged in the free use of liquor. Deceased bore an excellent character, and as a rule was a temperate drink. He had a wife and grown up family. One of his sons is proprietor of a foundry in Philadelphia.

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An elderly gentleman named M. C. Kilgore, Washington, Washington, Iowa, where he is the proprietor of an extensive foundry, jumped from a fourth story window of the Massasoit House, Chicago, at an early hour yesterday morning, and died in half an hour after. He arrived at the Massasoit Thursday afternoon, and during the evening indulged in the free use of liquor. Deceased bore an excellent character, and as a rule was a temperate drink. He had a wife and grown up family. One of his sons is proprietor of a foundry in Philadelphia.

A messenger has arrived at Havana from Mexico, with peaceful dispatches for Washington. Congress was in session, but nothing important was done. Maximilian was expected in the coast of Sinaloa, from California. Several Generals were in the City of Mexico holding a conference. Guitierrez, the Governor of Yucatan, had charged Ceballos, the former governor, before the Congress, with having murdered his brother.

Port au Prince advices of the 3d inst. state that the commander of the British steamer Doreas demanded satisfaction for seizing the mail. He found that two Haytien war steamers were going on an expedition, whereupon he admonished the captains and Salnave. The latter subsequently apologized, but the matter was finally reconciled, but stated that this was the last time an apology would be acceptable. The Cacos continue their depredations. Five persons were killed at exorbitant rates. The memorial of Boston merchants relative to the Haytien war had alarmed Salnave. The insurgents in the Inginal district have taken three towns, and 1,500 Picos have been killed, and many captured. Five thousand revolutionists surround Gonaives.

The report that the Olympic theater was on fire proves incorrect. The fire occurred in the Mutual Club House, in the same building, which was damaged $100.

Pomeroy & Gustlop's planing mill, in Chicago, was burned yesterday. Loss $15,000; insured for $10,000.

The stolen registered bonds recovered by the officers of the Penn Savings Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, were returned by express. They are supposed to have been returned because they were useless to the thieves, who still remain unmolested.

The United States Commissioner at New York yesterday refused $10,000 bail for Wilson, who is charged with forgery and bank frauds.

General Sherman will be at home next Monday, for the purpose of delivering diplomas to officers of artillery who have just passed examination at the school and graduate this year.

Governor Claflin has appointed W. A. Richardson, now acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge Morton, promoted to the Supreme Court.

The flood in Connecticut river at noon yesterday reached twenty-six feet eight inches, and has since been slowly receding. Front, Commerce and other streets near the river in Hartford are flooded, and business suspended and must be for several days. There is a break in the causeway on the East Hartford side, so that there can be no communication with it. There is no delay to the railroad trains. The damage to the causeway bridge will be $5,000. The loss to business men in the lower part of the city will be quite large. A portion of the cotton stripping in the factories of the Windsor Locks canal was yesterday, in consequence of the high water, ordered to be removed, and operations will be suspended for a month, or until the water has fallen, so that one hundred operatives are to rown out of employment.

Governor Harriman does not purpose resigning the office of Governor of New Hampshire until his successor is inaugurated, which will be then, if there is no objection of the government, enter on the duties of Navy Agent at Boston.

The National Board of Underwriters yesterday, after a long discussion, informally voted in favor of appointing an Executive Manager, with an office in New York, and abolishing the executive business of the Board. Objections were raised to taking a final vote on the question, which will be further considered to-day, when substitutes for the scheme were referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to report a plan to the Board.

The ice began to move out of the river at Montreal Thursday night, and the water is rapidly subsiding, being now four and five feet below the highest mark. The weather is cold, but terribly dilapidated. Danville, St. Hyacinth and St. Andrews are badly flooded. Two men were drowned at St. Andrews on Thursday morning, and died in half an hour after. Arrived at the Massasoit Thursday afternoon, and during the evening indulged in the free use of liquor. Deceased bore an excellent character, and as a rule was a temperate drink. He had a wife and grown up family. One of his sons is proprietor of a foundry in Philadelphia.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cuban Question—Discussion by the French Press—Napoleon Sends a Special Envoy to London—Debate on the New Spanish Constitution, &c., &c.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Post* has an article on the Cuban question, and gives currency to the assertion that President Grant desires the acquisition of Cuba, in order to divert the attention of Americans from internal distractions. It says that there would be no doubt as to the issue of a conflict. It thinks the acquisition of Cuba would lead to a final acquisition of the whole of the West Indies. France and England will doubtless determine whether these designs against Cuba will be tolerated, or aid Spain in retaining her colony.

The French press has agitated the question much in the same tenor, and special meetings of the French Cabinet were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, which resulted in a special envoy being sent yesterday to London, with dispatches referring to the present complications of events.

New Spanish Constitution.

MADRID, April 23.—In the debate on the Constitution in the Cortes, an amendment for a censorship of the press reflected on the article guaranteeing the liberty of the press and freedom of holding meetings. It is expected that the duties on cotton and coal will be abolished.

Prussian Blue Books.

BERLIN, April 22.—In the Prussian Diet yesterday, Count Bismarck opposed a proposition for the publication of official blue books, but consented to lay partial documents before the Diet if members insisted on seeing them.

Navigation on the Neva.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The ice in the Neva is breaking up, and navigation will soon be reopened.

Shipping Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, April 23.—The steamship Hammonia, which left New York on the 10th inst., arrived and sailed this evening for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The steamship India, from New York, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 23.—Consols 93¾ for money; 93¾ for account. Five-twenties steady at 86½. Railway shares steady; Erie 22¾; Illinois 98¾.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 23.—Tallow 42s. 6d. Linseed oil 32. Spirits petroleum 8½d. Sugar easier at 28s 9d on spot, 28s 6d afloat. Spirits turpentine 30s 9d. Calcutta linseed 56s.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton—Sales for the week 60,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and 4,000 on speculation. Stock 393,000 bales, of which 230,000 are American. Market fair but dull; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12½d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat 9s 2d red western 9s 6d. Oats 5s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 33s 6d.

Pork 102s. Beef 91s. Lard 72s. Cheese buoyant at 81s. Bacon 62s.

Common rosin 6s. Petroleum unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Petroleum 38¾ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 23.—Cotton 145 francs on spot, 141½ francs afloat.

HAVRE, April 23, Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer both on spot and to arrive; low middlings to arrive 142½ francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—United States 5-20's closed firm at 87¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 23.—Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs 15 centimes.

THE FLOOD.

Great Loss of Property at Watertown and Other Points—Railroad Travel Resumed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—The flood continues with unabated violence. The scenes of destruction are indescribable. Black River, a place six miles above here, has lost a chair factory, saw mill, dwelling and bridge, costing $6,000 or $8,000. At the upper dam, in Watertown, Mr. Dougherty's saw mill, Moses Wiles & Stewart's wagon factory, and Wiser's tannery, with flume and bulk head, were all swept away, and Remington's magnificent dam was badly undermined. Much wood and ice was boiled up over seventy feet. A hole was broken through and much damage done to it. They have succeeded in fastening the cables, and hope to hold the timbers from floating. At the next dam Bagley's iron foundry and machine shop has been assailed to-day with success. A boom on the upper dam holding several acres of timber and flood wood which came down the river broke and swept down stream, carrying in its destructive course the bridges of Bagley & Swell. It broke a huge hole in the under-pinning of another, and it is believed will crumble it to pieces. One pier of the railroad bridge on the lower dam has been undermined. Lower down in another branch Dougherty's grist mills have been torn down and swept away Kimball's barley mills broken into and considerably damaged, Young's woolen factory, in the city proper, wrought furnishes a sad spectacle. The dam and magnificent flue that fed Vanshoe and Wells's cabinet factory, Howard's machine shop, Knowlton Bros.'s paper mill, Lord's plow and mowing machine factory, Hadden's saw mill, Scott's foundry, Bell's floor factory, Union flour mills and Jefferson flour mills, Dougherty's grist mill, Goodell's milling mill and Davis's Sewing Machine company, were swept out, leaving that branch of the river a mass of ruins. Lord's factory building has been torn down, and Hadden's saw factory almost entirely destroyed. Mr. Lord's loss is entirely the heaviest in Antw

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

The English and French press are quite belligerent over the possibility of the United States acquiring Cuba, and threaten that those countries will not stand it, but make common cause against us whenever the attempt is made. The bluster, to say the least, is a little premature.

The *Herald* states that Senator CAMERON'S outbreak in the Senate, on Wednesday, in regard to appointments in this State, was aimed at the State Department, and adds that at least on one occasion the Senator was "unceremoniously snubbed" by Secretary Fish.

It having been denied that Senator CAMERON opposed the confirmation of Governor CURTIN, as Minister to Russia, we will state that we have competent authority for saying that the denial is not in accordance with the facts in the case, and that Senator CAMERON did oppose Governor CURTIN'S confirmation, and that the original statement, as to the violent character and feeble effect of that opposition was true.

SENATOR CAMERON'S speech in the United States Senate, complaining that he is without influence with the Administration, is an open confession that not a few will rejoice over, that for once he has not been permitted to have his own way, either by brow-beating or bribery—a state of things so new and galling to the veteran politician that he is unable to comprehend it; and so he makes himself ridiculous by exhibiting his spleen in the face of everybody. Surely time works changes and brings its revenges.

GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS, Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors' State Central Committee, volunteers a defense of Gen. A. L. RUSSELL against the charge made by Mr. CAMERON in the United States Senate. Gen. COLLIS says:

"I did not know that Gen. Russell was an applicant for this position, nor his name; but I deem it my place thus without fear or favor, that during the many days, as his friend, to say to the good cause in September and October last, I never saw him in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor; and, with a full appreciation of the responsibility attaching to my words, I unhesitatingly say that the charge thus made against Gen. Russell is an unmitigated falsehood and a base slander upon an honorable and highly esteemed citizen."

WE see it stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are negotiating for Virginia's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, amounting to $2,000,000, and in the Blue Ridge Railroad, amounting to $1,674,000, and that the directory of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad contemplate making the transfer. The inducement held out is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if the sales are made, will build a road from Pittsburgh to Charleston, on the Kanawha, or some other point in West Virginia, connecting their line with the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.

THE mill having ceased to grind, in consequence of the adjournment of the Senate, the crowd of disappointed office-seekers are leaving Washington—at least two swearing trains departing daily. The Senators, with members who remained behind to grind their axes, are also dispersing, and now the President and Secretaries will have time to attend to the affairs of the Government. When the next Congress comes together, it is to be hoped that it will be in a frame of mind favorable to taking up the Civil Service question, and prepared to give us a law that will spare us from the scenes incident to the scramble for office during the last six weeks.

THE DEMAND FOR REFORM.

In Boston has been started a Reform Club, as the nucleus of what it is intended shall be a movement for securing the correction of intolerable abuses in legislation. It is participated in by leading citizens of both parties and representatives of nearly every shade of public sentiment. The complete success of the movement is not doubted. In Philadelphia a similar organization is on foot, looking especially to curing the evils inflicted at Harrisburg, "which have grown to be perfect cancers on the body politic."

It is perfectly evident that some such means are absolutely necessary to render the condition of the people even tolerable and abate a nuisance which every year is growing worse. In Philadelphia it is proposed to return to Harrisburg no member of the Legislature of 1869. It is argued that no honest man will wish to be returned, so deep must be his disgust,—if he desires to return, it is held that the atmosphere of the capital must be congenial to him—a fact affording the very best reason why he should recuperate his moral nature at home.

For the success of such a movement, the moment is believed to be extremely propitious, and it is altogether likely that the mass of both parties, once it is fairly before the people, will give it their earnest cooperation. No one will deny that at times there are duties that lay exacting claims on men higher than any that party obligations can impose. For ourselves we believe that the Republican organization is capable of redressing every wrong under which the community suffer. We are entirely clear that it is the bounden duty, as well as the manifest policy for this organization, to seize the opportunity with a resolute determination to purge itself of the faults committed by some of its own members, and show such directness of purpose, by placing none but wholly new and reliable men in nomination, as will continue to command for itself the confidence and support of the people. *Nothing short of such a course will save it from crushing defeat.* The disgust felt by the community for the practices which cause our legislature to be remembered only with loathing, is almost universal. The popular sentiment in this respect must be respected. There are no overshadowing issues now to favor the rigor of discipline which formerly sufficed to give success to the worst schemes of the worst of men. To tell those who manage conventions and engineer nominations of these things plainly, and give timely warning while yet steps, looking to bringing tickets into the field, are being taken, we contend, is to do the Republican organization a timely service. The rejection of such counsel and the disregarding of these warnings will prove the existence of a purpose that will deserve and will surely receive the overwhelming condemnation of the people. What should chiefly animate Republicans everywhere, is a determination to look the matter squarely in the face and go forward resolutely to redress the evils of which every class of our people so loudly and justly complain. There is no other course whereby success can be achieved at the next election. Such a course will render unnecessary the reform movement referred to. By disregarding the demands of the whole body of the people, the movement will secure life and success, because the imperative necessity for it will be made apparent. No one pretending to have a grain of foresight will close his eyes to these things. No one with a particle of sense or who is worthy of occupying a post of influence, will hesitate for a moment to accept the situation as we have described it, and do his utmost to cause the action of the Republican party to conform to it.

A LESSON TO COMING MEN.

We wish to direct attention to one important fact as showing the deep hold the question or legislative reform has upon the public mind of the country, without regard to party distinctions. Last November JOHN T. HOFFMAN was elected Governor of New York, and on New Year's day entered upon many discouragements as usually falls to the lot of one man. A great many of the Republicans of the State—possibly a majority—believed Mr. HOFFMAN'S excess of votes over Mr. GRISWOLD was the result of most stupendous frauds on the ballot-box in New York city. Both branches of the Legislature have a majority of his political opponents, and there was talk at one time that he would not be recognized as Governor, if it could be avoided by any means short of revolution. Jeered and sneered at by a portion of the people as a man who accepted position through rascally means, Mr. HOFFMAN was inducted into office.

But mark his course since then, and ponder on the revolution he has worked in public sentiment. Mr. HOFFMAN addressed himself at once to the great question of legislative reform—the one over-mastering issue of the day, if we are to preserve representative government in its purity. He put his foot down on special legislation in the first place—no scheme of that character would meet his approval. Next he vindicated in an able veto message the New York system of local legislation, by town meetings, from the encroaching grasp of centralizing power. Then he vetoed projects of State aid to railroad companies—schemes of the most corrupt character and which would have involved the treasury in the expenditure of millions. His last veto message was his twelfth, and they are so prompt to follow corrupt legislation that the Albany lobby is getting discouraged and packing their valises. He makes the issue fairly and squarely, and shows no signs of flinching. The consequence is that Governor HOFFMAN, who entered upon his governship under a load of reproach and criticism, hardly paralleled, is to-day the most popular man with all parties in the State of New York. The people are quick to appreciate his worth. They recognized the monster evil Mr. HOFFMAN set himself to redress, and forgot all his political shortcomings when he accepted the position of the leader of public sentiment on this one question of corrupt, special and profligate legislation.

It may be said that we are painting this Democratic Governor in rather warm colors, but we think not. We accept the judgment of New York Republicans as to his merits and the wisdom of his exercise of the veto power. He is statesman enough—or if you please only politician enough—to dive down into the popular mind, and read its thoughts and wishes. His acts are good whatever may be the motives. A course at Harrisburg last winter, identical to that pursued by Governor HOFFMAN, would have given us three or four hundred pages of veto message, and spared us fifteen hundred pages of special laws.

SUNDRY Senators complain that appointments have been made by the President without asking their advice. Considering what particular Senators complain loudest, we think reflecting men in general will be much pleased that this is the fact. But the case would have been better still had there been less consulting with gentlemen in the other end of the capitol,—in other words, if there has been too little advising with Senators, there has been too much with Members of the House of Representatives; for it is the testimony of everybody, and the complaint of the President, that the pressure from this quarter has been unseemly and intolerable. And the worst of it is, that as a general thing, the patronage thus scrambled for, in a great majority of cases, was for the re-election or pockets of the members themselves.

The New Issue of Stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as registered on Friday next, April 30, will be entitled to subscribe for twenty-five per cent. of their respective interest in said stock at par, and every stockholder holding less than four shares will be entitled to subscribe for one share, and those holding more than a multiple of four shares will be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. The object of the company in this mode of distribution is the laudable one of putting the small holders in the same favorable position as that of the large holders. The recent advance in the price of the stock makes it an object to procure as many of the new shares at par as possible, and it is stated that some holders of large lots are dividing them into certificates of one share each, with the intention of putting them into as many different names before the 30th instant, thus enabling them to subscribe to as many additional shares. A holder of a hundred shares can, at $60, it is claimed may, in this wise, obtain a hundred shares additional at the par of $50 per share. It is held that the company will be justified in declining to issue the new stock where the purpose is apparent to evade the intention of the company's offer. The mode of payment of the proposed subscriptions to the new stock does not seem to be entirely understood. The money, to the full par of the shares, may be paid at any time between the 15th of May and the 30th of June, or one half the amount between the dates here named, and the other half between the 15th of November and the 31st of December, 1869. If the full amount is paid before the 30th of June, the new stock will be entitled to the full dividend paid in November, the same as the old stock, which runs from the closing of the Company's transfer books on the 1st of May. If the instalment of one half is paid on or before the 30th of June the new stock will be entitled to one half the per centage of dividend paid at the semi-annual period in November.

THE Conservatives of Virginia hold a State Convention on Wednesday next, at Richmond. Politics in Virginia promise to be unusually animated on the approaching election, to be held on a day designated by President GRANT. The Richmond *Enquirer* says the questions to be settled by the Convention are—

"Shall, or shall not, the Conservative party keep a State ticket in the field? Shall, or shall not, the Conservative party be rallied against the (new State) Constitution? Shall, or shall not, the Conservative people against the test oath, the disfranchising clauses, and the evenly organization article of the Constitution—permitting the rest of the instrument to adopt itself by default?"

The Conservatives have already a candidate in the field, in Colonel Withers, but he promises to withdraw to unite the party in support of the least objectionable of the two Republican candidates, if the approaching Convention deems it prudent. The *Enquirer* favors this candidacy, but the *Whig* and *Dispatch* oppose, and support the conservative Republican. The Lynchburg *News* says the white majority in the registration list will exceed 20,000.

A COMMERCIAL Convention is to be held in Memphis on the 18th of May, at which there will be representatives from all the Western and Southern States. The principal object to be discussed will be the establishment of direct trade between the Mississippi Valley and Europe. This, of course, will involve the grain transportation question in all its ramifications. There is an unprecedented commercial activity this season in the towns and cities along the Mississippi, and it is rapidly assuming an aggressive form against the extortions of some of the railroad monopolists. We have not much faith in commercial conventions, save as a means of combining and wielding public sentiment to a desired end, and this it is likely will be the utmost the Memphis convention will accomplish.

PROF. PIATT says of his Washington experience as a correspondent, that "it is not pleasant work; if one does his duty as a correspondent, he finds himself in a continual state of war. There is so much that is corrupt, so much that is false, so many bad men and such a host of weak ones, that the correspondent who looks only to his duty finds himself regarded as illtempered, unreasonable and ugly." But as one can count on his fingers the Washington correspondents who do their duty without fear, favor or affection, we judge the mass of them do not enjoy the "continual state of war" of which Col. Piatt speaks.

THE statement published that Gen. Steedman had landed in Cuba with a party of men, to join with the insurgents in the pending revolution, is evidently not true. A number of gentlemen who have just arrived at Washington from New Orleans, say they left Steedman there, and when they departed he had not the remotest idea of leaving for Cuba. This is probably a blind. Steedman is the most likely man at the South to engage in such an enterprize, and on some grounds one of the best. For instance, the country would not suffer if he should remain in Cuba.

THE Pennsylvania Historical Society having become possessed of a library of 15,000 volumes and 85,000 pamphlets and manuscripts, with a large number of portraits and paintings, all illustrative of the history of Pennsylvania and the United States, has appealed to its members for a fund to erect a fire proof hall where its collections may be made safe and available. At this end of the State we take very little interest in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Its researches as a rule begin and end with Philadelphia, and until there is some further consolidation that city does not comprise *all* of the State.

THE Boston *Traveller* announces that the locomotive and machine works of McKay & Alders, in Boston, are offered for sale by the assignees. The price is limited at $750,000, sealed proposals to be sent to the assignees. If not sold, the works are to be broken up. The *Traveller* mentions, as a singular coincidence, that there are three other locomotive works in bankruptcy offered upon similar terms—one in Jersey City, limit $150,000; one in Philadelphia, $200,000, and one in Lancaster, Pa., $100,000.

VELOCIPEDES are becoming such a nuisance in New York, that the Councils are proposing to exclude them from the streets. They are now so frequent in the streets of Pittsburgh that they begin to attract no longer creates remark or particular attention. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, himself a champion velocipedist, protests against the exclusion of the bicycle from the avenues. He says it is a truly democratic institution, and has the same rights as any other sort of carriage.

IT appears that Mr. Frederick Douglass did not decline a foreign mission, the honor never having been tendered him. Mr. Douglass, in a private note to the *Independent*, which the editor makes public, says: "It is quite true that I never sought this office, or any other; but it is equally true that I have never declined it; and this is also true that, I would have accepted, had it been offered." This is sufficiently explicit.

THE sprinkling of the Nicolson pavement in Cincinnati has been stopped, on the ground that it was fast ruining the pavement. The swing to the pavement being lily constructed, sprinkling will do no harm if the patentee's ideas as to construction are faithfully carried out.

THE success of *Appleton's Journal*—the fifth number of which is out—proves that, numerous as the weekly publications already were, there was room for one more, as there always will be when that one surpasses the others in excellence.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

How to Prevent Them.

Accurate information as to boiler explosions must always be interesting and useful to those engaged directly in the working of steam boilers. And yet nothing is more difficult to arrive at. We have known numerous instances in which the highest authorities conflicted in their views respecting the causes immediately producing the explosion. If boilers burst only from over pressure, it would not be difficult to devise means for the prevention of explosions, but those who have given any attention to the subject concur in the belief that all our knowledge of boiler explosions tends to prove that, however possible it may be to accumulate an excessive pressure within a boiler, in the majority of instances the explosion is the result of some defect, local or general, either original or the result of accident or negligence, in the materials or construction of the boiler. These defects are so varied and numerous that our space will not permit us to do more than allude to the most common and noteworthy. Among these are burned plates, blistered plates, incrustation, internal and external corrosion, scale, fractures of plates and angle iron, safety valves out of order or overloaded, internal grooving, water gauges out of order, pressure gauges out of order, and injuries sustained in consequence of a deficiency of water. Any of these, and other defects we might mention, may be properly termed dangerous. We will say that the boiler is in excellent order, with the exception of the safety valve, which is corroded fast in its seat, either owing to the ignorance or negligence of the engineer. Here, then, is great danger. To show how common these defects are we refer only to refer to the reports of the Government Inspectors for a single district, in which 30 defects were discovered in the examination of 163 boilers. Next let us take the report of the Inspectors for the HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY for the month of January, 1869, which shows that out of 520 boilers examined, 403 were found defective, 24 of which were regarded as particularly dangerous. If anything more is needed to prove the correctness of these figures, let us turn to the summary of boiler explosions which have occurred in the United States during the last seven months, ending March 30th, which comprises no less than 97, or at the rate of nine per month.

In spite of the disposition evinced in certain quarters to tack a mystery to every explosion, the theory that they are invariably caused by a deficiency of water, or extraordinary pressure has been pretty effectually dissipated by facts and tests within the experience of numbers of our best engineers. There have been numbers of instances where the boilers, made of the very best material, made by the best workmen, constructed upon the most improved pattern have exploded, the immediate cause, in every instance was either owing to the ignorance, oversight or negligence of the persons having them in charge. In some instances we have had the most positive evidence that the supply of water was ample. Hence we are warranted in concluding that the best and strongest boilers will explode, if improperly treated. No matter how frequently coroner's juries are impaneled into rendering verdicts, the fact cannot be denied that explosions are almost as fatal to some one's lack of skill or carelessness.

How are we to guard against the dangers arising from the causes we have mentioned, is the first question that arises. We answer by patient and thorough inspection and examination of the boiler. The instances where a boiler has been completed, and subjected to the test provided by law, placed in a manufacturing establishment, and successfully exploded under the internal pressure of steam, are so numerous as to require no comment. In this connection we may add that the utility of the application of hydrostatic pressure to steam boilers, with a view of determining their fitness for use under steam, is beginning to be doubted. There is no doubt in our mind that boilers are sometimes permanently injured by the hydrostatic pressure to which they are subjected, but the many months since we witnessed a fatal trial of the hydrostatic test, as applied to a steel boiler in this city under the direct supervision of the government officers. It was apparent to the least observant that every successive trial weakened the plates, which were one-fourth of an inch in thickness. But a re-boiling that a boiler has been subjected to this test, what protection does the test afford us from burned and blistered plates, corroded sheets, defective bracing, &c., &c.

The exact routine of the sole requirements of a hydrostatic test, even when the law providing for the same is put in practice cannot be relied on for perfect safety. Even in those cases where laws have been devised to secure protection to life and property, it must be confessed that the practical operation of the law falls far short of the public needs. We are now speaking more particularly of stationary engines. In this State for instance, in this city, where, owing to the absence of adequate laws a large portion of the stationary engineers are under the charge of mere lads, or incompetent persons, we have seen human life and property sacrificed through criminal negligence and gross ignorance. Here is where the regulations and supervision of the insurance inspection provides for security against disaster, simply by rendering more effective its requirements. Why? *Simply because the Company have a pecuniary interest in the lives and property insured.* Out of three thousand boilers under the charge of the HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY during the past year, but one has exploded, and in this single instance, owing to peculiar circumstances, it was found impossible to make a special inspection. The method adopted by the Hartford Company, we may add, is based upon a system devised to that organization by the Manchester (England) Boiler Association. The report of this Association for the six months ending last November shows that out of fifteen thousand boilers under their charge, not a single explosion occurred! These facts speak volumes.

Here we have something more satisfactory than all the acts "for the better protection of life and property against accidents by steam and fire explosions," that have ever been passed by the State or National Legislature. We have never yet seen a complaint with the object and operations of the method adopted by the HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY, and it gives us pleasure to indorse it. It supplies a want long felt in this community, here, owing to inadequate protection provided by law, we have witnessed at various times the most heart-rending disasters, the result of insufficient attention to the condition of the boilers, the correctness of the gauges, &c., &c. The supervision of the Company's inspectors will obviate these needs, and in time the merits of this protective association will be appreciated by that portion of our citizens engaged in manufacturing, or who may use steam as a motor. Mr. MYERS, of the firm of BIGELOW & MYERS, Cleveland, O., General Agent, is now in this city. During his brief stay among us, he has met with the most gratifying success. We cordially commend the merits of the association he represents to our citizens, believing it will be the means of saving many a life and much valuable property.

The Hartford Steam Boiler and Insurance Company now has very liberal organization to confend against. Its plan of operation has been laid before some fifteen legislatures during the past winter, and in every instance its merits have been recognized, and legislation, if any, had with reference to giving it facilities for extending its operations.

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.

CREW'S

PREPARED SINAPISM,

OR, SPREAD MUSTARD PLASTER.

Warranted to preserve unimpaired its strength in any climate equally with the ground Mustard.

The attention of Physicians and the public generally is respectfully called to the above specialty, offered to meet a want which is believed to have been long felt among the employers of the sick room, during the many and expeditious method of obtaining the curative effects of Mustard, without resorting to the many crude and troublesome Mustard poultice with its attendant discomforts.

For sale by A. J. RANKIN, JOS. ABEL, J. C. MATTHEWS, JOS. FLEMING, E. F. MAYARD, J. H. DICKSON, Pittsburgh.

W. J. SNODGRASS, H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, subduing inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise with out assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, rising in the loins, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; those worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when those organs are diseased, the whole system becomes poisoned, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much sought and most efficient medicine is in one pill diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, is one easily taken, and on some grounds one of diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated.

For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, remit him to other agents, send by mail or express, on receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY.

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON,
EARLY GOODRICH,
BUCKEYES,
LUCKS,
And EARLY ROSE.

Pure Seed, for sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOHN M. COOPER. HENRY BIRD.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

Brass Castings

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,

Gas Pipe and Tubing,

THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK

VALVES.

ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN M. COOPER'S

Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.

AGENTS FOR

Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the Best in the Market.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

Consulting Engineers.

Plans furnished to Remodel and Build

Blast Furnaces.

PLAYER'S PATENT HOT-BLAST

STOVES,

For heating Blast to 1200 deg. without injury to the Pipes.

30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TYBS

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election for President and Directors of the MONONGAHELA WATER CO., will be held at the office of A. A. Arnold, Esq., East Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May 4th, 1869, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P.M.

EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OZARK PETROLEUM CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1869.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

SIXTEEN CENTS PER SHARE

Of the Capital Stock, payable on and after May 1st, 1869. The Transfer of the Company, Mr. E. C. LEIGHTY, will be at the office of the Company, No. 126 Second street, City of Pittsburgh, on May 3d and 4th, for the purpose of paying the Dividend. After that date he will be at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. By order of the Board.

JACOB F. KREPS, secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 32, of TWO (2) PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, April 19th.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allegheny county that I am a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the next ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

FRANK DUFF,
OHIO TOWNSHIP.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS

JOHN G. BROWN.

MILVALE BOROUGH, late Private Co. H, 102d Regiment Penna. Vols., subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM A. HERRON

Will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF COURTS, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. I would state that the office but for ONE TERM, at the termination of which I would cheerfully retire, believing that no one is generally entitled to more than two instalments of the office, and as competent as myself will be found candidates for the office of the county for their support.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Late 102d (old 13th) and 5th Pa. Vol. Regiments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of business, April 17, 1869.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 881,578 63
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	922,800 00
Banking House and Furniture	26,681 02
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	170,700 00
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency	20,700 24
Three per cent. U. S. Certificates	15,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	25,519 91
Due by Banks and Bankers	111,397 44
Expenses and Taxes	12,550 97
	$2,261,958 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	900,000 00
Due Depositors	381,258 90
Surplus Fund and Profits	179,699 48
	72,010 55
	$2,261,958 38

PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1869.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, this day.

P. M. GORDON, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at the close of business, April 17, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$209,088 28
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	175,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	52,010 31
Banking House	7,421 79
Expense	4,152 10
Over Drafts	595 41
Cash	46,423 77
	$504,495 58
Capital	$150,000 00
Circulation	112,500 00
Surplus	30,000 00
Profits	3,295 27
Deposits	259,375 31
Dividends Unpaid	409 00
	$504,495 58

J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at the close of business, April 17, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 665,262 52
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treas.	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	53,500 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	145,170 78
Banking House	71,189 78
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,097 55
Legal Tender and Coin	87,259 52
National Currency	31,457 23
Gold Coin, Fractional Currency	
	$1,520,272 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	113,181 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	495,575 42
Surplus Fund and Profits	411,516 24
	$1,520,272 66

J. B. HILL, Cashier.

REPORT TO THE COMPTROLLER OF the Currency of the condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, on the evening of April 17th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 820,696 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	$600,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	50,000 00	154,500 00
Due from approved Banks		
Due from Reserve Agents	$1,766 35	
Due from other National Banks	50,001 58	
Due from other Banks	15,000 37	136,761 08
Banking House	18,000 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,916 14	18,355 77
Taxes	5,400 44	
Premium on Coin	33,329 31	12,317 16
Clearing House Checks		
Fractional Currency	11,629 14	
National Bank Notes	4,001 00	
Legal Tender Notes	10,000 00	
Three per cent. Certificates	100,000 00	267,925 68
		$1,740,525 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 500,000 00
Circulation		450,000 00
Undivided Profits	$ 92,611 19	
Interest and Discount	23,906 98	
Exchanges	5,700 25	122,218 42
Individual Deposits	631,514 24	
Due to National Banks	14,893 92	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	25,593 58	672,001 74
Unpaid Dividends		596 50
		$1,740,525 66

I, JOHN M. COOPER, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN M. COOPER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1869. JOHN KERR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
PETER HABERMANY,
HUGH L. THOMSEN,
JOHN RIDDLE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$1,155,365 17
Overdrafts	5,273 10
U. S. Bonds	300,000 00
Bonds from Banks and Bankers	141,976 65
Real Estate	10,000 00
Current Expenses	12,700 84
Cash, Legal Tender Notes, &c.	385,931 54
Total	$2,012,345 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	145,370 87
Circulation Outstanding	267,995 00
Individual Deposits	1,143,989 23
Due to Banks and Bankers	94,989 80
Dividends Unpaid	
	$2,012,345 10

PITTSBURGH, April 22, 1869.

I certify that the above Statement is correct, to the best of my Knowledge and belief.

E. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AS SHOWN BY ITS BOOKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,384,211 37
United States Bonds	425,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	72,817 50
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	274,141 29
National Currency	29,301 00
Cash Items and Remittances	11,331 03
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense	272 73
	$2,408,392 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	1,194,095 13
Circulation	144,734 00
Deposits	360,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	209,563 64
	$2,408,392 77

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true abstract from the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,077,011 72
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	940,000 00
Due from Approved Association in New York	146,698 68
Due from other National Banks	6,839 49
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,817 07
Real Estate	50,000 00
Taxes and Expenses	20,446 67
Cash Items	4,458 07
Exchanges for Clearing House	22,953 94
Bills of other National Banks	2,710 00
Fractional Currency	15,819 35
Legal Tender Notes	107,500 00
Cash	6,000 00
	$3,469,108 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund	340,000 00
Other Profits	153,993 71
National Circulation Outstanding	900,000 00
State Circulation Outstanding	30,110 00
Individual Deposits	141,158 12
Due to National Banks	49,806 07
Due to other Banks and Bankers	3,444 42
	$3,469,108 32

I certify that the above statement is correct.

A. LONG, Asst. Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH, April 19, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 610,927 51
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	400,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,435 64
Furniture and Fixtures	4,500 00
Legal Tender Notes, Cash Items, &c.	143,713 48
Specie	11,897 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	53,377 50
	$1,229,850 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Circulation Issued	350,000 00
Due Depositors	425,412 16
Surplus Fund and Profits	44,438 76
	$1,229,850 92

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 17, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 492,340 83
United States Bonds	265,000 00
United States 5 per cent. Certificates	50,000 00
Legal Tenders, Specie &c.	140,943 31
Due from Banks and Bankers	19,258 78
Banking House and Fixtures	37,983 34
Expenses, Taxes and Interest	12,559 39
	$1,018,111 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Circulation	225,000 00
Due Depositors	480,340 32
Surplus Fund and Profits	62,397 72
	$1,018,111 25

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 89,581 54
Overdrafts	1,274 26
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	306,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	36,450 00
Bonds and Mortgages	26,000 00
Due from Approved Association in New York City	23,989 22
Due from other National Banks	4,199 95
Due from other Banks and Bankers	10,042 43
Current Expenses	5,861 13
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	2,292 50
Bills of other National Banks	3,553 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	1,000 00
Coin on hand and in First National Bank, New York	11,835 99
Legal Tender Notes	59,705 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates	20,000 00
	$787,1 036 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,500 45
Profit and Loss	25,724 85
Circulation Outstanding	269,452 00
Individual Deposits	155,943 34
U. S. Deposits	1,772 50
Due to National Banks	1,244 39
Due to other Banks and Bankers	6,397 69
Dividends unpaid (payable on demand)	635 00
	$787,1 036 22

I certify that the above is a correct and true statement sent to the Comptroller of the Currency.

N. D. FISHER, Jr., Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 672,218 19
Overdrafts		8,965 62
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		350,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits		75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		15,000 00
Banking House		22,379 11
Furniture and Fixtures		9,059 15
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1869.

Considerable activity in the demand for money was apparent to-day, and there is evidently an increasing supply of loanable funds in the market. There is observed a revival of business in many branches of trade, and commercial paper is quite promising. It is true prices are low, but if the volume of business is large it will suggest a fair return, and the spring trade may average a fair return.

Government bonds were barely steady to-day; the fluctuations were very light—about an eighth, and the market has the appearance of a declining tendency. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular of yesterday, received by the Messrs. McVay & Co., remark as follows:

Money still continues to work easy at seven per cent. The banks are receiving currency, and anticipate large receipts during the coming week.

The bond market has been dull and transactions all for the boards very light. Large amounts of bonds were shipped to-day, and Saturday's statement will show another block in the offices the principal demand was for registered stock, but the supply is very small and difficulty was experienced in filling orders.

The general market has been steady at yesterday's closing prices, with but small amounts of stock offering.

Messrs. Jas. S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	117½	117½	117½
1862, 5-20's	120¾	121	120⅝
1864, 5-20's	116½	116½	116½
1865, 5-20's old	116½	116½	116½
1865, 5-20's new	115	115	115⅛
1867, 5-20's	114½	114½	115
1868, 5-20's	114½	114½	115
10-40's	106	106½	106½
Gold	135¼	135¼	135⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

April 22.	April 23.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	134⅝	135¾	⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	117⅝	117⅞	¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	116¼	116½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116¼	116⅜	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	116¼	116½	
U. S. 10-40's	105½	106	
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865, 115½	115¼	115⅜	
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867, 115½	115¼	115⅜	
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868, 115	115	115	

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
April 22, 1869	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
N. Y. Central	169⅝	167⅞	168	167⅞	167⅞	168⅛	168⅛
Hud. River		149½	149⅝		148⅞	149	
Reading	95	94½	95	94½	94½	94½	94½
Mich. Central							
Mich. Southern	86⅜	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central		141	141		142		
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	132	131½	131¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Chic. & N. W.	88	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	96	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Cleve. & Toledo		106	106		106		
Rock Island	97	97½	97	97½	97½		97½
Tol. & Wabash	71	70⅞	70⅞				
Pacific Mail		97¾	97¾				
W. U. Telegraph		34¾	34¾				
Adams Ex		46½	46½				
Amer. M. U. Ex		46½	46½				
Merch'l U. Ex		40½	41				
Wells, Fargo & Co		83	83				
Gold	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and to day's morning quotations shows the following changes:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	169⅝	169⅝	⅛	
Hud. on River	149¾	149¾	¼	
Reading	95	95½	½	
Mich. Central				
Mich. South	86¾	86¾		
Illinois Central	144	142		2
Cleve. & Pitts	90	90		
Fort Wayne	131½	132¾	¼	
Chicago and North	84	84		
Do preferred	96¾	96¾	¼	
Cleve. and Toledo	106	106		
Rock Island	97½	97½		
Tol. and Wabash	71	72		
Do preferred	87½	87½		
Chicago and Alton	139	137	¼	1¾
St. Paul	87½	87½		
Do preferred	85½	85½		
Ohio and Miss	33½	33½		
Pacific Mail	98	98	¼	
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	49½	49½		
Merch. U. Ex	45	45		
American M. U. Ex	41½	41½		
Wells, Fargo & Co	83½	83½		

*Ex-dividend.

—All stockholders, as registered on the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 30th day of April, instant, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 per cent. of their respective interest in new stock at par, and every stockholder holding less than four shares will be entitled to subscribe for one share, and those holding more than a multiple of four shares will be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. This offer of the Company is meant in good faith, and applies to all who are *bona fide* stockholders—those who are really owners of the stock standing in their names. The object of the Company is liberal and commendable, aiming, in the mode of distribution, to put the small holders in the same favorable position in this matter as those of the large holders. The recent advances in the price of the stock makes it an object to procure a number of the new shares at par as possible, and to this end we have informed of instances of holders of large lots dividing them into certificates of one share each, with the intention of putting them into as many different hands as possible. By thus enabling them to subscribe to as many additional shares. The holder of a hundred shares, now selling at 60, it is claimed may, in this wise, obtain a hundred shares additional at the price of 80 per share. Thus, by a little sharp practice, a holder may make a profit of twenty dollars. But, for all sharp practices, there is danger that the "silver may be tainted." Putting the stock into other names, even with a power of attorney to transfer it, is sometimes attended with trouble; but in addition to this, the Company would be justified in declining to issue the new stock where the purpose was apparent to evade the intent of the Company's offer, as would be all cases of the stock not *bona fide* the property of the person in whose name it stood. The mode of payment of the proposed subscriptions to the new stock does not seem to be thoroughly understood. The money, to the full par of the shares, may be paid at any time between the 15th of May and the 30th of June, or one half the amount between the dates here named, and the other half between the 1st of November and the 31st of December, 1869. If the full amount is paid before the 30th of June, the new stock will be entitled to the full dividend paid in November; the same as the old stock, which runs from the closing of the Company's transfer books on the 1st of May. If the instalment of one half is paid on or before the 30th of June the new stock will be entitled to one half the per centage of dividend paid on the said semi-annual period in November.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1869. }

Trade to-day was fair in most branches of business. Dry goods are very active. Groceries are in good request, but prices are somewhat irregular. Provisions are firm. Butter is dull and declining. Eggs are higher. Grain is quiet but firm.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to extra range in price from $3@6 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 90@$1 ₱ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $3 25@3 50, as to quality.

PEARL ASHES—We quote nominally at 9@ 9½c.

SODA ASH—Market dull at 4@4½c.

FIG LEAF—We quote at 20@40c.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and prices drooping. We quote the best table butter at 45@48c for prime to choice. Other qualities range from 25@35c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Prices advanced to 18c ₱ dozen, and firm at that.

MACKEREL, LARD, ETC.—Demand good and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14@14½c; rib sides at 16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c; plain hams 18@18½c, and breakfast bacon 19@19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₱ lb. Mess pork old $32.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 55, and No. 2 $1 40.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 40c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at 75 each.

MOLASSES—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command 75@85 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 24@25c ₱ lb. Other kinds are held in such a limited way that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $5 50 ₱ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@ 5 25 ₱ barrel. Onion sets sell at $7 00@7 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, with sales at 14@15c for quarters; 18@20c for mixed and 22@25c for halves. Choice dried apples are in demand and readily command 10c; prime, choice brights readily command 10c, and common 12@13c.

HAY—There is a good demand. We quote on the track loose pressed at $20, and tight pressed at $23 ₱ ton. Loose timothy per country wagon sells at 30@40 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good supply and active at $9 25@9 50 ₱ bush. There is very little timothy seed in the market, and prices are still at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bush. No flaxseed in the market.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Demand good, but prices good store irregular. We quote from store good spring barrels, $5 50@7 00; choice spring barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 00. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $7 00, and in sacks $6 90; double extra in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 75; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 30, and in sacks at $8 00; spring wheat brands (Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 25, and in sacks $7 00.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—Market quiet but firmer, excepting wheat, which article rules dull or $1 45@1 50 for red winter. Ear corn is in good request and firmer from track at 70@75c; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 24, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was very quiet and but few transactions were reported. There is but little disposition to operate either on the part of dealers or buyers. Holders are firm and prices are without material change from there last report.

New York and Cleveland buyers have been operating heavily for some time past in the oil regions. The freight charges east from there are but little more than one-half of the rates from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The consequence is that Pittsburgh refiners are compelled to make no margin whatever to work on, and unless the Pennsylvania Central Railroad comes to their relief by a reduction of freight charges, nearly all of our refiners will be compelled to close operations. Many refineries a number of them are idle. Cannot oil be carried as cheap by rail from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia as New York as from Oil City by the competing lines at the North? This is a serious question, and unless remedied in some shape or at an early day, leave our oil trade floundering "high and dry."

The following dispatches were posted on Change:

NEW YORK, April 23.—By Western Union.]—Market weak; P. L. S. to W. 32c; S. W. 33c, and crude 18@18½c. Difficulties at 1:10 P. M. report the market easier at 18@18½c for crude, and 33@ 34c for refined.

NEW YORK, April 23—By Pacific and Atlantic—2 P. M.—Closed easier; crude 18c and refined 32c. Hereafter there will be two markets opening and closing.

OIL CITY, April 23d, 1130 A. M.—[By Western Union.]—Market entirely nominal but held at $6 30, without buyers.

OIL CITY, April 23.—[By Pacific and Atlantic] Market quiet; offers to sell, May, at 36 32c no buyers. Offers at 36 25 for spot and first half May. No much done.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—[By Western Union.]—Market weak; P. L. S. to W. 31c; S.W. 32½@32½c, and crude 18c.

Antwerp and London unchanged.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very quiet but firm. Sales reported of 1,500 bbls, about, in lots, and 500 bbls, S. O., May, at 16½c, May and June S. O., is quoted at 16c.

REFINED OIL—The market continues very quiet, with little disposition to operate, but prices remain firm. The following are the rates reported, one of 1,500 bbls, April, at 32½c, and one of 500 bbls, April, 32c. Quotations are for May and June, 34c; May 30; August, 28c, and May to December, 30c.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 475 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Pittsburgh Oil Company, 500 bbls ref to Bostwick & Telford, Communipaw, N. J.

McKelvy Bro. & co, 264 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,239 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 171 bbls refined, to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Eureka Oil Works, 2 bbls lubricating to T L Hutchison, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....171 bbls

Total shipments Lubricating.....2 bbls

Oil Shipped by Western Penn'a. RR.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co, 267 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro. & co, 264 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Union Ref & St Co, 367 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bros, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,318

Seeds and Shrubbery.

The market continues extremely active for all kinds of seeds, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. Clovers eed is in unusually active demand for this season of the year, with actual sales at $9 50 to the consumer and $9 25 to dealers. Timothy seed is exceedingly scarce, there being only a few bags in the city and holders firm at $5 ₱ bushel. From actual sales of seeds made by W. W. Knox to the trade, we quote as follows:

Red Clover	₱ bush,	$9 25 standard weight.
Timothy	₱ bush,	4 50
Alsike	₱ bush,	12 00
Kentucky Blue Grass	₱ bush,	4 75
Red or Red Top	₱ bush,	2 25
Evergreens	₱ 100,	25@50
Hungarian	₱ bush,	3 00
Millet	₱ bush,	3 00
Broom corn	₱ lb,	3 00
Lucerne or French Clover	₱ lb,	50 ₱ 100 lbs $45 00.
White Dutch Clover	₱ lb,	70 ₱ 100 lbs $65 00.
Alsike Clover	₱ lb,	70 ₱ 100 lbs 60 00.
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane	₱ lb,	25 ₱ 100 lbs 18 00.
Mixed Lawn Grass		$3 00 ₱ bushel, 14 lbs.

The latter is a preperation of different grasses and adapted to lawns and pleasure grounds.

Early Peas firm, $7 00@15 00 ₱ bushel, as to variety.

Late Peas firm, $5 00@9 00 ₱ bushel, as to variety.

Garden Beans firm, $7 00@12 00 ₱ bushel.

Beet Seed firm, $1 25@2 00 ₱ lb.

Sweet Corn.....$1 00 ₱ lb

"Cabbage Seed.....5 00 ₱ lb

American " Seed.....5 00 ₱ lb

English Cabbage " Seed.....1 00 ₱ lb

Onion Seed.....5 00 ₱ lb

Early Rose Potatoes.....15 00 ₱ —bushel.

Mercer Potatoes.....4 00 ₱ —barrel.

Goodrich Potatoes.....4 00 ₱ —barrel.

Harrison Potatoes.....4 00 ₱ —barrel.

Peerless Potatoes.....4 00 ₱ —barrel.

White Sprouts.....7 00 ₱ —barrel.

To the retail trade we quote Onion Sets at $2 ₱ bush and $1 ₱ ℔; Eureka Fertilizer $20 ₱ ton; garden and flower seeds at usual prices.

Apple trees $18 ₱ 100, $2 00 ₱ dozen.

Pear trees from 50 to 70c each.

Peach trees $12 50 ₱ 100.

Cherry trees from 40 to 60c each.

Plum trees from 50 to 60c each.

Quince trees from $2 50 to $3 ₱ dozen, and from $10 to $20 ₱ 100.

Isabella grapevines from $4 to $5 ₱ dozen, and from $20 to $30 ₱ 100.

Martha (white Concord) from $2 to $3 each, and $20 to $25 ₱ 100.

Hartford from $1 to $5 ₱ dozen, and $20 to $30 ₱ 100.

Evergreens and other shrubbery from 50c to $2 each.

Strawberry plants, "Jucunda," 50c ₱ dozen, $3 ₱ 100, $20 ₱ 1,000.

Strawberry plants, other varieties, 50c ₱ dozen, $2 ₱ 100, $10 ₱ 1,000.

Blackberry plants, from $1 to $3 ₱ dozen, and from $5 to $20 ₱ 100.

Currant bushes, from $1 50 to $2 50 ₱ dozen, and from $10 to $15 ₱ 100.

Gooseberry bushes, from $2 to $3 ₱ dozen, and $15 to $20 ₱ 100.

Agricultural implements rule at the usual prices. Mowers and Reapers are from $5 to $10 lower than last season, except the "World," the great cut grass machine, which still holds to old prices.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 24, 1869. }

The dry goods market is active and a few several important changes have taken place in prices. Sheetings have declined ½ cent all round. Several styles of Prints are lower as noted in Delaines. The following are the current jobber's rates:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15½c	Juniata B	13½c
Anchor A	15½c	Anchor C	13½c
Eagle Extra	15½c	Eagle B	13½c
Conewago	15c	Glencoe	13½c
Lehigh	15c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	15½c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family	14½c	Allegheny	12½c
Walnut Creek	14½c	White Fawn	12½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	13½	Mourning	11½@12
Merrimack W. W	12½	American	12
Sunguns	12½	Orientals	12
Dunnell	12	Gloucester	12
Conestoga	12	Amoskeag	12
Lancaster	13	Troy	12
Manchester	9	Alton Plaids	13½
Shirtings	12		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18c	Hamilton	18c
Manchester	18c	Armures	20c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Conestoga A. A	26c
Conestoga C. T	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	23c
Kellyville	19c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	50c
Penn Mill 3 bush	52½c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	33c
Penn Mill reel white	30c
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c
Penn Mill Batting	25c

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 24, 1869. }

The iron market during the week has undergone no material change. The sales were fully up to the average taking the season into consideration; last week's figures were fully maintained. There is a fair supply of iron in hand sufficient to meet the current wants of the market. Consumers are generally purchasing lots for mixtures, and as the summer season is drawing near they don't appear inclined to purchase more than is required for that purpose. On the other hand there is no disposition manifested on the part of holders to make concessions in order to effect sales.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons Mahoning Close Iron		PT
50 tons Medium close Grey Forge Iron		37 50—6 mos.
50 tons Grey Forge at Furnace		35 00—4 mos.
20 tons Medium Grey Forge		38 00—6 mos.
20 tons Medium Grey Forge		40 00—4 mos.
20 tons Foundry from Black Band Ore		42 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	40 00—4 mos.
50 tons Grey	37 50—4 mos.
50 tons Close Grey	PT.
50 tons Close Grey	34 50—6 mos.
50 tons Neutral Grey Forge	37 00—6 mos.
50 tons Neutral Grey Forge	39 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	43 00—4 mos.

Charcoal Iron.

10 tons Extra Forge Iron	47 00—4 mos.
20 tons Extra Forge Iron	49 00—4 mos.
10 tons Extra Forge Iron	49 00—4 mos.
10 tons Extra Forge Iron	50 00—4 mos.
10 tons Extra Forge Iron	48 00—4 mos.
100 tons Extra Forge Iron	51 50—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	33 00—6 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	91 00—6 mos.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 24, 1869. }

From George H. Anderson & Co.'s report of the hide and leather market.

Trade since our last report has been moderately active though spasmodic. We have a few days of lively trade followed by an equal number of dull days.

The New York market is flat and prices of red leather are down from 1 to 2c ₱ ℔ from quotations of ten days ago. Oak stock has suffered no decline and for certain grades a good demand is maintained.

The call for city tanner harness has fallen off seriously, which will not be a matter of regret to some of our tanners who have been scarcely able to fill their orders in any reasonable time. The continued stringency in the money market (of which we get almost daily complaints) is making our western dealers very cautious in their purchases, as of late they find it so difficult to make collections, that they are troubled to meet their own engagements.

In sides our market is quiet and active for light and medium weights; prime lots selling on arrival or with but little delay. Heavy hides are neglected and can be bought at reduced figures. Our Chicago quotations show a steady decline for this grade of hides and a tendency to accumulate.

Below we give prices now ruling in this market:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	42@43c	Black bridle ₱ doz	85@90
Oak sole, middle and light	44@45c	Fair bridle ₱ doz	80@70
Rough oak	38@42c	Saddler's oak skirting	45@50c
Finished calf	$1 Wal 60	Shoe skirting	44@46c
Waxed upper ₱ ft	36@38c	Red sole ft A mid	42@44
Wax kip	60@65c	Red sole ft B mid	38@40
Rand leather	45@46c	No. 1 pad skins ₱	30@35
No. 1 oak harness	45@47c	doz	$7 00@7 50
Extra shaved h'r's	47c		

HIDES.

Green salted 40 to 45 average	18¾@14 c	Green salted 50 and upward	11¾@12 c
Green salted 50 to 60 average	13½c	Saddler's cows and bulls	12½@13 c
Green salted 60 to 75 average	12½@12½c	Dry Flint selected	26@27 c
		Green calf skins	15@16 c
		Green salt calf	18@20 c
		Green butchers' do	12 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 24, 1869. }

Dealers are beginning to show considerable impatience at the half-way manner in which our Congress has, in its wisdom, disposed of the matter of free stamps for old tax-paid goods. Country merchants and all having old goods on hand would do well to wait for something more to transpire rather than run the risk of parting out their money for stamps with the, as yet, uncertain prospect of having that money refunded. Manufactured goods are becoming very scarce in this market, and a greater firmness in price continues to be the order of the day. Manufactured goods are dull, idle, some to be permanently so and others for a short time.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	72@	75	Diamond Twist
Union Twist	70@	75	Diamond W. W
Flounders	70@	75	Rough & Ready
Twos	70@	75	Scotch Snuff
Navy	60@	70	Coposh's Snuff
Young America	70@	80	Pappoo Snuff
Louisville Navy	78@	80	Old and Dry
Richmond do	70@	72	

Iron and Nails.

We have no change in the prices of iron and nails. Some of the manufacturers of nails have stopped their nail factories, not being willing to sell them at the present rates for nails: it is hoped a reaction in prices may soon occur, otherwise many of the mills must put out their fires.

Iron is selling at 3½c card rates, and nails at $4 50, rates to cash buyers.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The market for beef cattle was dull and heavy at 12@16c. Hogs firm at 10½@ 11c. Receipts 867 cattle and 900 hogs.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

Hitchcock, McCreery & co, 1 car lumber; W Klendinst, 1 do; Mellon, Wilson & Co, 1 do; Wm Harris, Jacobs & co, 1 do shingles; J S Duncan & co, 132 bbls syrup, 125 bbls sugar, 9 hf do sugar; Hamilton & co, 50 bags pepper, 50 box cotton soap, 35 hhd. sugar; Caldwell, Jones & co, 100 kegs nails; Carr, McCandless & co, 9 box dry goods, 15 bales do; R L Fahnestock & co, 12 pkgs do; Haworth & Co, 2 bbls sugar, 10 bales rope; Knox & Orr 15 bbls sugar, 6 do bbl, 1 pkg do; Jas Rea, 1 bx spice; Miller & Co, 50 bbls bars in casks crucibles; W M Gormly, 12 bbls syrup; Little & Co, 100 bbls sugar, 50 bbls do, 10 do, 1 bale dry goods; Adams & co, 10 kegs soda, 1 cask hoop poles; W Moore, 20 sacks coffee; Lippincott, Reymer & Bro, 15 bbls sugar; Wallace, C & co, 4 bxs, 1 bbls tobacco; Wm Phillips, 10 bbls sugar; Wm Chambers, 65 pigs lead; S Ewart & co, 12 bbls fish; Fulton & B, 5 bbls alcoholism; Gregg & Co, 1 bx dry goods; D Haworth, 6 bbls syrup; Harris & Ewing, 1 bbl oil; J Bro, Philadelphia, 1 bbl do; Means & Coffin, 2 bbls syrup; F Noack, 2 chests; R E Fisher, 1 pkg do; Wm Largue, 2 bbls do; Wilson & Mc-Cord, 1 bbl do, 1 do cream tartar, 1 bx drugs; W H Bissell, 10 household goods; Carter, McGrew & co, 1 bx do; Hamler, Close & co, 2 bxs marble; Jno Dunlap, 2 bxs do; Mclandless, Lea & co, 1 bx do; Miller & Co, 1 bx marble; T M Marshall, 2 bxs marble; B Pre ton, 9 bbls liquor; P A & M E R R, 20 pkgs merchandise; Mc-S 2 casks gum; Ruter & co, 462 bars iron; Fleming, A & Co, Kingsbridge, 1 bx do; Lauglin, W & Co, 4 bbls do; Jones & Laughlin, 17 bxs shears, 1 bx do, 1 bx books; Lindsey, S & E, 6 bxs h nails; Schwartz & W, 1 bx do; Bingham & Co, 1 bx do; Bell & Bro, 1 bx do; 1 bx mdse; Singer, Nimick & co, 5 casks crackers; G N Shoenhalt & co, 5 bbls s pocket knives; Wm Bagley, 1 bx rivets; Weyman & Bro, 2 bxs s mantles; T B Young, 1 bx marble; J B Dunseth, 1 pkg merchandise.

For Allegheny City.

Wm Semple, 11 bxs dry goods; Jas Godfrey & co, 7 bxs h ware, 11 bdls do, 5 coils rope; Jno Fleming, 1 bdle sugar, 1 bag coffee; G M Dorch, 1 bale mdse; M A Pochs, 1 bx do; J A Hemphill, 1 bx do; Jno Caldwell, 2 bxs h and w; W H McClintock, 2 do do; S T McClintock, 1 do do; Jno Caldwell & Co, 1 bx do; Jno Hay, 1 bx dry goods; J Park, 1 bd hd "arnish; Rankin & W, 1 bx do; Wm Carrigan, 1 bx do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bx do; Thompson & G, 1 roll carpet; C Yagle, 2 bbls cakes; J Metzler, 1 bbl do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bx do; Wm Semple, 19 bxs h ware; 10 do confy; 10 bags cocoa nuts; A Wilkinson & Son, 81 qr casks 2 qr casks and 1 qr casks wines, 1 bx g do; Briggs & Lindsay, 3 blocks marble.

For Birmingham.

P Eades, 1 bbl liquor; C Haag, 2 do do; J P Hosbner, 1 bx shoes; N Snyder, 1 kx do.

For Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Wm Haslage & co, 50 bbls flour; Little & Baird, 1 bbl eggs and butter; W Graff & Co, 31 bbls whiskey, 1 bbl vinegar; Kirk, Haigh, Mahood & co, 35 do apples, 10 bbls pickles, 10 kgs syrup, 10 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 keg pickled butter; Lindsay, Sterrit & E, 10 do do; Wm Semple, 1 bbl do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bbl do; Jno Caldwell, 1 bbl do; Wm Carrigan, 1 bbl do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bbl do; 1 bx dry goods; J Park, 1 bd hd "arnish; Rankin & W, 1 bx do; Wm Carrigan, 1 bx do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bx do; Thompson & G, 1 roll carpet; C Yagle, 2 bbls cakes; J Metzler, 1 bbl do; Jno Hay & Co, 1 bx do; Wm Semple, 19 bxs h ware; 10 do confy; 10 bags cocoa nuts; A Wilkinson & Son, 81 qr casks 2 qr casks and 1 qr casks wines, 1 bx g do; Briggs & Lindsay, 3 blocks marble.

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For Allegheny Valley R. R.

Wm Semple, 11 bxs dry goods; Jas Godfrey & co, 7 bxs h ware, 11 bdls do, 5 coils rope; Jno Fleming, 1 bdle sugar, 1 bag coffee; G M Dorch, 1 bale mdse; M A Pochs, 1 bx do; J A Hemphill, 1 bx do; Jno Caldwell, 2 bxs h and w; W H McClintock, 2 do do; S T McClintock, 1 do do; T B Young, 1 bx marble; J B Dunseth, 1 pkg merchandise.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Items of Local and General Interest.

REV. DR. PAGE will occupy the pulpit of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Allegheny, this morning, and will deliver a sermon on the reverence due from youth to old age.

REV. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, pastor of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, in this city, has written and had published a "History of the Augsburg Confession." It is highly spoken of, and will do much to settle the authority and use of Creeds, even other than that of Augsburg.

THE Methodist Church, (non-Episcopal,) at South Bellvue, in this county, has resolved to build a house of worship during the approaching summer. A lot has been purchased and $1,000 raised by subscription, as preparatory to such purpose. This church is but one year old, and consists of seventy-five members.

THE First and Third Methodist Churches of this city, will hold their annual missionary meetings on Sabbath, May 2. As preparatory thereto, sermons will be preached to-morrow morning in each of these churches. In the Third Church (Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor), Rev. G. G. Westfall will preach.

THE Rev. Dr. John J. Owen, Professor of Latin and Greek in the New York College, New York city, died at his residence in that city, last Sabbath. He was an eminent minister of the New School Presbyterian Church, an extensive author, and an excellent scholar. His popular "Commentaries on the Gospels" are among the best in use.

A PETITION has been circulated in Spain, and presented to the Cortes, reading thus: We, the subscribers, pray the Constitutional Cortes to pass a decree that the One, True, Roman, Apostolic, Catholic religion shall continue and forever be the religion of the Sanish nation, excluding all other worship, and that the enforcment of all the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the church, according to the laws of God and the holy laws of said church in all their force, be perpetually guaranted." Who says Rome is in favor of religious liberty?

AT the recent session of the Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, held at Beaver, Pennsylvania, a "Board of Missions and Church Extension" was organized. The Board is to hold its first meeting at the study of Rev. J. B. Clark, Allegheny City, on the first Monday of May next. The next meeting of the Presbytery is to be at Sewickley, on the second Tuesday of June.

TWELVE persons were added, on profession of faith, to the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, at its recent communion. About the same number were also received by the church at Monongahela City, on a like occasion.

A NEW Episcopal Church, at Washington City, is said to make no distinctions on account of color. One of the vestrymen is a man of color; he is also an Alderman in that city.

WE alluded in this column, on a former occasion, to a Mrs. Van Cott, and her labors as a preacher. It seems that her presiding elder, in reporting the fact to his Conference of her having been regularly licensed, denounced the offering of this resolution: "That this Conference (the New York) disapproves of the practice of licensing females." After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table until next year.

THE exercises of the Twentieth Anniversary of the St. George's Sunday Schools (Dr. Tyng's) were very interesting. These schools have instructed some ten thousand children during the past twenty years, of whom twenty have become ministers of the Gospel. Dr. Tyng has kept a register of all these members from the beginning. The total amount of the contributions made on the 19th day of the anniversary by the classes was $3,000.

The *Independent* says: We have collated this week reports of revivals which have resulted in nearly 5,000 conversions or accessions, including 830 among the Baptists, 800 among the Methodists, 780 among the Presbyterians and 600 among the United Brethren.

REV. MR. B. DODGE, a venerable minister of the Congregational Church, died recently in Illinois, aged eighty-six years. He was not licensed, in form, nor ordained until he was sixty. Previously he had been but a deacon and a teacher. He was always in "labors more abundant" for Christ, both East and West.

A LEAVENWORTH paper thinks it "an evidence of the westward march of civilization" that the Kansas Legislature appropriated $1,400 for tobacco for the penitentiary prisoners, and only $800 for preaching the Gospel to them.

BROADWAY Tabernacle, Congregational Church, New York city, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, pastor, last year gave $30,000 to benevolent objects. The income from pew rents is $17,000.

OF the fourteen Protestant Episcopal Churches of Boston, Mass., six are free churches, and three are open every day. The latter, we presume, are Ritualistic.

THE Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pope's ordination to the priesthood was celebrated with great pomp at Rome. In this country it was the occasion of prayer for him.

IT is said that the assets of the Old School Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Chicago, are $88,000. This being the case Mr. McCormick may pay or may not pay his subscription, and the institution will live.

THE Congregational Church of Smyrna, Mich., has certainly followed a most unprecedent in ordaining as its pastor one of its most active members, Mr. W. R. Seaver, a business man of that town.

THE *Catholic*, of this city, says: In 1844 Bishop Henni was consecrated Bishop of Milwaukee. At that time the entire diocese had but 8,000 inhabitants and five or six priests. Now its diocese contains 150,00 Catholics, 200 churches, 90 stations, 11 private chapels and 150 priests.

IT is proposed by the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance to make Professor Schaff, who goes abroad this week, their agent and representative in Europe to communicate with foreign branches.

THE American Bible Society is preparing to electrotype a large Armenian Bible, with references. Rev. C. H. Wheeler, missionary at Harpoot, says that he could sell at once 500 copies, and 1,000 within a year.

SCOTLAND believes in religion—the religion of Christ. For example, the United Presbyterian Church of that country has an annual congregational income of $500,000 more than it had ten years ago.

THE Pope is said to have invited the sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to represent them in the General Council which meets at Rome. This, probably, is with the view of securing their influence in obtaining the support of the Church on the part of the State.

BY reports presented at the late meeting of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, there are forty churches and chapels, and $1,500,000 worth of church property in that city. The number of conversions was reported at 2,000. Of the half million which it has been proposed to raise for church extension $200,000 have been pledged.

MR. SPURGEON'S congregation raised last year $6,000, nearly $200 a week, by the fees at the doors, mostly in pence, to help young men preparing for the ministry; besides other donations amounting to $17,000 for the same object; the total of their benevolent contributions was upward of $100,000, besides pew-rents.

IN Vienna last year seventy-one Roman Catholics were admitted to the Lutheran churches, while but eleven Lutherans turned Roman Catholics. In the province of Styria, fifteen Roman Catholics became Protestants, and three Protestants became Roman Catholics. The Reformed Congregation at Prague was joined by forty Roman Catholics.

THE Episcopalians in Kentucky have inaugurated a new system of church extension, employing two evangelists to build up churches in destitute places. A missionary of the Church Missionary Society has during the last year organized congregations in five towns in Missouri, averaging twenty communicants in each.

Since the Young Men's Christian Association has changed its quarters in Paris, it has vigorously increased in numbers and zeal. Its Paris members are thirty Germans, seventy French and one hundred and fifty English and Americans. It has daily prayer meetings at noon, open to all, evening Bible classes, and excellent lectures by first-rate men.

THE Rev. Crammond Kennedy, editor of *The Church Union*, thus speaks of his expulsion from the Church of which he had, for some years, been a member: "Without a citation, without a hearing, and without a notification of its action, except as reported in the papers, the editor of this journal was disfellowshipped by the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church for holding and teaching that Christians may partake of the Supper of their Lord together. This was taught by Roger Williams, by John Bunyan, by the commentator Gill, and by Robert Hall —all of whom are regarded, and often boasted of, as Baptists, and to-day such men as Spurgeon and Brock and Noel, who also bear that name, are teaching the same thing.

THE New School Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., received to membership, April 4th, one hundred and sixty-three persons. The occasion is thus described:—"As their names were called, they came forward and entered into covenant. Among the number were thirty-eight heads of families, and one hundred and thirteen members of the Sabbath School. The rite of baptism was administered to fifty-eight. All members of a family knelt together when baptized; among these were several husbands with their wives; a mother with two daughters; two brothers with a sister; three sisters, and several other cases of two from a family. Forty classes of the Sabbath School were represented in the number."

THE Dubuque *Times* thus describes General Grant's Cabinet, religiously: "Attorney General Hoar is a Unitarian; Secretary Cox is a Swedenborgian; Secretary of the Navy Borie is a Catholic; ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist; Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformed; ex-Secretary Stewart is a Presbyterian, and Postmaster General Creswell eschews churches altogether. The religious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not known yet to fame. Grant's family are Methodists, and that is the church he usually attends."

THE Pacific roads will be united next week, about Saturday. On the 26th there were but twenty miles of track laying to effect the junction between the Central and Union Pacific. On Wednesday evening last, a gentleman arrived in Chicago, who came through from San Francisco in eight and a half days, including nine hours staging, thirty-eight hours delay in making connections, and three hundred and twenty miles on slow moving construction trains at the ends of the two roads. As it was it was the quickest trip ever made across the continent.

THE car-driver's strike, in New York, on the Second avenue line, is over, a compromise having been agreed to whereby the drivers agree to run seven trips per day, with the opinion of running eight trips and receiving twenty-five cents extra therefor. The company originally insisted on eight trips, without extra compensation.

THE question of free lager on Sunday and at midnight, as an amendment to the New York excise law, has been beaten at Albany. The Republicans won't agree to it, and the Democrats don't want that they should. It's a paying issue at elections for the latter party with the Germans.

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Members Last Evening—The Proposed Putting of the Library Out of the City Building Discussed.

A special meeting of the members of the Allegheny Library Association was held at the office of the National Insurance Company, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City, last evening.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Boyle was elected President and the reporters of the press Secretaries.

Mr. Leggate stated that the members had not come for the purpose of making a formal statement, but rather to have an interchange of views upon the matter of the interests of the library. The library now had about four hundred members, fifty life members and about four thousand volumes. It was thought, however, that there was at the present time a necessity for more enthusiasm and exertion in behalf of the library. The speaker then referred at some length to the movement which had been started to take possession of the library for city purposes.

A memorial had been handed in asking Council to retain the library in its place. The general sentiment was to retain it there. One thing was sure, if they were compelled to move the association was certainly dead. They could not procure a suitable room anywhere else. The organization must be sustained, and united effort upon the part of the members was necessary. There were a few leading spirits in Council who were in favor of ejecting them, but the vote last evening was a little more favorable.

Mr. Phipps, Mr. Boyle, said that it was unquestionably necessary that some action be taken to retain possession of the rooms.

Mr. Stevenson said that he did not think there was any considerable number of Council in favor of turning the books out. The City Engineer wanted more room, and it was simply a question whether the building could be so arranged as to accommodate him. On abstract principles the city was entitled to the room, but the city was also morally bound to encourage organizations such as the Association. They only asked the city an opportunity of building up a library, and it was, in the opinion of the speaker, only necessary to make a united effort and bring the matter before Councils.

Mr. Caldwell suggested that measures be taken to have a postoffice building erected, and perhaps in this way a room might be provided.

Mr. Boyle stated that the Association was an acknowledged fact, and in his opinion the city should recognize it.

Mr. King expressed the opinion that the corner of the City Building occupied by the Postoffice should now be given up. He suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the proper committee of Councils. If the Society should be turned out, an appeal could be made to the generous and philanthropic citizens, and the Society should not be made to depend upon the action of Councils. If Councils would not let them have the room, a building be purchased for the Association and fitted up in the proper shape.

Mr. Leggate thought the members of the association did not claim that they had the right to occupy the room. It was rather a question of grace. They wanted the Councils to permit them to remain. Hence they wanted the matter referred to Council, so that the people would sustain them in an effort to lower the assessment. It was proposed if possible to make the Library at some time a free one.

Mr. King suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the members of Council about removing the Postoffice, and providing such facilities for her own officers as would leave the room to the Library.

Mr. Phipps was called upon and said that he was interested in the welfare of the Association, and would be glad to confer benefits upon it when he could do so consistently with his duties as a member of Council.

Mr. Caldwell said it was evident that at the rate the city was enlarging, that it would require the room at some time in the future for municipal purposes, and provision should be made for this. Could not the city procure it?

Mr. Boyle said that societies were usually provided for by philanthropic citizens. The Library should be permitted to remain in the room as long as they could spare it. When the time came that it could not be done the Association would unquestionably have to be given up.

Mr. Stevenson offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We learn with regret that there exists a disposition on the part of some members of the Councils to eject the Library from the rooms they now occupy; and whereas, we feel that the loss of the only eligible room in the city will be equivalent to the destruction of the Library; and whereas, we learn that the architect has prepared a plan which will accommodate the city officers without disturbing the Library; and

Resolved, That Councils are respectfully urged to adopt such a plan, preserving it without injury to the appropriation of the people.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stevenson said that it was probable that rooms could be obtained in the law building now being put up by the Frazier Bros. But it was a question of dollars and cents, the society was in debt, and he would ask of Councils to give it a chance. It was one of the primary duties of City Councils to educate the people.

Mr. Leggate stated that in consequence of the action of Councils many whose membership was expiring would not renew. He hoped the members would take measures to secure an endowment fund.

After some further discussion, Mr. Leggate moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Councils on City Property and discuss the matter with them, and report the result at a special meeting to be called by the Chairman. The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Phipps, Caldwell and Leggate were appointed members of the Committee. On motion of Mr. Leggate, Mr. Boyle, Chairman of the meeting, was appointed an additional member of the committee.

After some further discussion as to the general interests of the Association, a vote of thanks was passed to the press of the city for the interest taken in the welfare of the Library and the meeting adjourned.

The Pleasant Valley Railway—An Omnibus Project.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, having thus far failed in its efforts to secure the right of way over certain streets in this city, labors under great inconvenience in consequence of their inability to receive and discharge passengers on this side of the river. The company's tracks now terminate at the Market House, Allegheny, and passengers for this city are compelled to walk from that point, or pay full fare on the Main Street line. In order to reach the two principal business centers, it is proposed by responsible parties to run a line of omnibuses on the Diamond, Allegheny, down Federal street, across the Suspension Bridge, up Sixth or Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to the Custom House, along Smithfield to Seventh, over Allegheny bridge by way of Diamond street, and back to the place of starting. This will give passengers an opportunity to ride within a square of the Pittsburgh market, all the theaters, at the Postoffice and Custom House, within a square of the Court House, Cathedral, and numerous other churches. The arrangement is to make a brief stop at the postoffice. The omnibuses will be first-class in every respect, and will be put upon the line as soon as possible. They will connect closely with the new (or Pleasant Valley Road, but the enterprise is entirely independent of that company, and will only continue until the right of way is obtained. The passengers will have to pay but one fare.

Explosion of a Soda Fountain.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, the acid chamber of the gas generator in a soda fountain in Clark's drug store, Fifth avenue, exploded, injuring Mr. Clark, the proprietor, and a gentleman who was with him at the time. The generator had been leaking, and the parties went into the cellar to make an examination. The gentleman who was with Mr. Clark thought he had discovered the leak, and while he was in the act of tightening up the acid chamber burst open, scattering the contents in every direction. The gentleman was also injured, though not dangerously. Mr. Clark about the face and breast, and Mr. Clark was also burned. Prompt application of soda neutralized the action of the acid, and the injuries were not as serious as they would otherwise have been. It is said that the soda generator showed that the lead lining had given way, and that the proprietor had failed to have the iron and caused the leak. No damage was done to the premises.

New Time Table on the Panhandle Railroad.

The following time table will go into effect on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, on and after Monday, April 26th:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:05 a. m.	12:15 p. m.
Steubenville	10:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Express	2:35 p. m.	7:35 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accommodation	5:30 a. m.	6:58 p. m.
McDonald "	11:45 a. m.	6:18 a. m.
Steubenville "	3:50 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
McDonald "	5:18 p. m.	8:18 p. m.

The 2:05 p. m. train will leave daily—12:15 p. m. train will arrive daily. A church train will leave Pittsburgh for McDonald and Pittsburgh, leaving McDonald at 8:45 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:25 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., arriving at McDonald at 2:00 p. m.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The County Superintendency.

The School Directors of the county (exclusive of the city of Pittsburgh) will meet on the 3d of May, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools, to serve for three years, and to fix the salary of the office. Since the last convention, the districts composing the consolidated city have chosen a City Superintendent, and the duties have been diminished to that extent. There are three candidates in the field—A. T. Douthett, who has held the position for nine years; Thomas C. Wakeham, an old and experienced teacher, and Thomas A. Neill, Principal of the Twenty-third ward. The School Directors of the consolidated city meet on the same day, to elect a City Superintendent. We believe Mr. G. J. Buckley, the present incumbent, has no opposition.

HAND AMPUTATED.—Emerson Zimmerman, a lad employed at the Monongahela Iron Works of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Birmingham, met with an accident about one o'clock yesterday morning, which necessitated amputation of the hand just above the wrist. He was engaged at work about a pair of heavy shears, operated by steam, and in some unaccountable manner his arm, just above the wrist, was caught between the blades and frightfully crushed. Dr. Stevenson and McCord amputated the hand, and the unfortunate lad is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

HOME CUTLERY.—At Beaver Falls, Beaver county, in this State, there has sprung up a cutlery establishment which bids fair to rival not only those of the old world, but those in the eastern part of our country. It is called the "Pittsburgh Cutlery Company," as some of our city capitalists are interested in it. The Economic Society, however, through Mr. Jacob Harbel, its President, is largely interested in it. From the specimens of its manufacture we have seen, especially of pocket knives, the company need not fear successful competition. Its agency, in this city, is on Fifth avenue, where all can see its productions.

RECOVERED.—We stated yesterday that a woman named Mrs. Bell, residing in Charters township, while on the way to the city on Thursday morning, had placed a basket containing twenty dozen eggs in the wagon of a hackman, who drove away with the same. late the same evening the hackman discovered Mrs. Bell and returned her the eggs. He accounted for his sudden disappearance by stating that his horse became unmanageable and ran off, as soon as he got him stopped he began inquiring for Mrs. Bell, but was unable to find her until the time stated.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Yesterday afternoon, the lot and warehouse No. 25 Liberty street, occupied by Graff & Reiter, near the eight feet deep, was sold at public sale, by W. A. Heel, of Allegheny city, for the sum of $25,500—one half cash, the balance in one and two years.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a small grocery store are advertised for sale in another column by Isaac N. Thackeray. which will be sold at a bargain.

Police Intelligence.

SATURDAY, April 24, 1869.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

CHRISTY BRADFORD AGAIN.

Jerry Driscoll made information yesterday charging Christy Bradford, who is well known in police circles, with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. It appears the accused went into Driscoll's saloon and began conducting himself in a manner not at all becoming a gentleman. Driscoll attempted to quiet him, and in doing so was struck by Bradford. The police arrested the defendant and Mayor Brush fined him $25 and costs on the first charge, and required him to enter bail for his appearance at Court to answer the latter offense.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

F. J. Kaiser made information against Geo. Huber, charging him with assault and battery. It was alleged that the accused had violently ejected deponent from his (Kaiser's) house in the old Fifth ward. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

THREATENED HIM.

Oliver Graham lodged complaint against James Irwin for surety of the peace, alleging that he threatened him with violence. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

GAVE BAIL.

Delia O'Connor, a young woman, entered complaint against a member of the opposite sex, named Andrew Bacher, charging him with affiliation. The defendant was arrested and released on bail for his appearance at Court.

STRUCK WITH A BOTTLE.

According to the statement of John Metz, made in an information before the above magistrate, a certain John McCafferty has been guilty of unlawfully striking deponent on the head with a "pop" bottle, and a warrant has therefore been issued for his arrest.

[Before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair Tp.]

FINED FOR ASSAULTING A LADY.

This Justice yesterday, inflicted the extraordinary fine of one dollar and costs, on a man named John Doran, convicted before said magistrate of having assaulted a lady named Mary Kime on the public highway. It is needless to add the fellow paid the fine, glad to get off so easy. Had he been before Mayor Brush a fine of $25 and costs would have been imposed.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

COLLISION OF WAGONS.

Yesterday morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of John McKeown charged on oath of Thomas J. Campbell with malicious mischief. The prosecutor alleges that he was driving a light wagon down Fifth avenue when through the carelessness, or intention, of defendant the wagon collided with the light vehicle damaging it extensively.

ALLEGED FALSE ARREST.

James Logan made an information against J. R. Larrimer for false arrest. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant came into a restaurant where he was eating dinner and took him arrest to the Mayor's office and had him held five dollars and costs without sufficient justification. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Eliza Aull was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Catherine Towne. The parties reside at the corner of Elm street and Bushin alley in the Eleventh ward.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 23d, 1869:

Timothy O'Sullivan to Patrick Kirk, April 22, 1869; lot on Pine street, Ninth ward, 30x81 feet 1

James Robinson to Jos. Sewright, March 20, 1869; two tracts of land in Marshall township, containing 123 acres. 2,000

McA. Arnett to J. G. Irwin, March 30, 1869; lot on Main street, in the village of Clinton, containing 38½ perches 7,210

Sheriff Cluley to Isaac Taylor, February 2, 1869; lot in McKeesport 1,100

S. H. Simens to John Wiley, April 3, 1869; lot in the West Liberty Buildings, containing two thousand four hundred feet 1,023

Hercules McIntyre to Henry Simmons, January 31, 1859; above lot 495

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Sauter & Bollard vs. R. G. Gray, involving a question whether the plaintiffs' claim in favor of the plaintiffs for $240 25.

And vs. Wain. Action on book account. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $159 75.

In the case of Blume vs. Sanker, a rule to open the Libel of Award was discharged and exceptions filed.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Sifarth vs. Malone, which has been on trial since Wednesday, was concluded, and concluded, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of defendant, after which Court adjourned.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of Councils will be held at 7 P. M. on Monday in their chambers, City Building.

An Absolute Safeguard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to whom the malarious, miasmatic exhalations, and unoccupied climate of unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and peculiarly addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forever safe against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standing remedy and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Panama, in all parts of the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

Iron City College.

The Iron City College, so well and favorably known, both at home and abroad, is one of the institutions of Pittsburgh which enjoys a real and lasting and prosperous life. It has now been in successful operation fifteen years, and its patronage, coming from all parts of the Union, is proof not only of its standing among them, the workshops and the schools, but generally of the thoroughness of its instruction. Its large business houses, surpasses that of any other commercial institution in the country. Many of our most successful merchants, bankers and business men took their first step here, and do not hesitate to attribute *their success in after life to the valuable lessons learned*, and careful attention bestowed at this institution during its present high standing, in many respects an enviable one, the result not of a day, but of many years, is attributable in no small degree to the excellence of its course of study and practical instruction, which secures to its students not only all the advantages of a thorough and complete business education, but that of such a familiarity with the practical details of business as to insure proficiency in the branches taught. Further, the skill and acknowledged ability of the Principals, Messrs. C. Oehlschlager, A. M., author of *Oehlschlager's Accountant*, and A. Cowley, author of *Cowley's Systems of Practical Penmanship*, both teachers of long experience, and alike distinguished in their respective departments of instruction, have contributed not a little to its fame. Another circumstance, and one which has been of great help to the reputation that its managers are careful not to hold out inducements which they are not prepared to fulfill, do not propose to accomplish the labor of months in days, but to teach so that students understand that merit alone is the passport to positions of responsibility and trust. The essential is a superior system of graduation to those issuing from schools which purport to be but little more than nurseries for pupils, the short space of four or five weeks a complete knowledge of mercantile science and practice.

To persons desirous of acquiring a thorough business education, we can safely say that a visit to any of the classes of this well-known and devoted institution, is not to be found.

Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny.

This Company is one of the most reliable and vigorous of our home fire insurance companies, and by the prominence and ability with which its affairs are managed it has attained for itself a position among the first-class insurance companies of the country. The Board of Directors of this Company is composed of some of the leading business men of Allegheny, who see that all its transactions are managed with economy and in a manner as to subserve the interests of its stockholders, and at the same time secure the confidence of the public. This Company takes risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture and property generally, by fire, on the most favorable terms, and is prompt in the settlement of all losses sustained by policy holders. As a reliable Fire Insurance Company we commend the Ben Franklin to the public generally, feeling assured that any risks entrusted to it will be taken care of in the best manner possible.

E. & C. Maguire Steam Cracker, Bakers and Confectioners

Have opened a new warehouse at No. 295 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley, with a large stock of canned goods, for sale, including of Boston Pickles, S. Edwards & Co.'s Peaches, Scott & Co.'s Tomatoes, fine confections, foreign fruits and nuts. Dealers and families are requested to call and examine their stock.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry & Son, Boston, New York, and sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. W3

Gent's Traveling Satchels.

All sizes and kinds at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Queensware and Bristolware.

The Queensware and Bristolware manufactured at the Keystone Pottery, is considered in all who have used it as equal to any imported ware of the same kind. Messrs. Knox & Co., proprietors of this pottery, have at their warehouse, No. 305 Liberty street, a large stock of good of their own manufacture, to which we would call the attention of retail dealers and housekeepers, feeling assured that they will be as well satisfied with these wares as any that are imported.

Ladies' Satchels.

A fine assortment at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

A Large and Elegant Stock of Chromos.

We find that Mr. Dabbs, of 46 and 48 St. Clair street, has just received another lot of fine chromos, and his assortment is complete, selected with the greatest care, and are the finest in the city, comprising American, German and English scenery and views, fruit and game pieces. Mr. Dabbs has great taste in framing his pictures, and the chromos framed at his establishment look equal to the finest oil paintings. We advise all in search of a beautiful to call on Mr. Dabbs and make a selection from his choice stock of pictures, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

Every variety and size of Trunks made of the best materials and finished in the finest style, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

Mr. Dabbs, of 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, has just received two new instruments from Europe, which he had made expressly to order for photographing in Pittsburgh. He is determined to keep up with the age, and will always make the best pictures in the city.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Satchels.

A large and elegant stock, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. W3

Extraordinary Cure of Disease.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrants us in making especial allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named John Titzell, who, for more than six years, had been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs, but even his life.

In the case of young Titzell no pains had been spared to eradicate from his body the disease which seemed to have taken hold of his vitals. The whole system had sunk under the fatal throes of a disease, which, until DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER was used, was entirely uncontrolled and unmanageable. THE LEG OF THE PATIENT HAD BEEN CUT OPEN FROM THE KNEE TO THE ANKLE, the bone had been scraped, bored and partly cut away, with the view to eradicate from the system the cause of so much constitutional disturbance, which left barely a hope of recovery. Six years had been wasted in the application of fruitless remedies, and when Dr. Keyser was called to see him, in January last, he was barely able to walk, so utter and complete was the prostration.

The friends and neighbors of young Titzell, know well enough that we have not overstated the case. He was there confined entirely to his room, with no prospect before him but to await the fatal issue of his disease. Pale and emaciated, with every day adding to the power of the disease, with no hope of recovery, no wonder that the cure of young Titzell is regarded as one of extraordinary mark, and worthy to be especially noted for the benefit of others. After this extreme prostration, young Titzell is again able to walk about every where, after a double handfull of decayed bones had been expelled from the diseased leg. Many of these bones can be yet hardly seen at Keyser's office. We have heretofore had occasion to record similar cases to the one now under consideration, made by Dr. Keyser and his great BLOOD SEARCHER, and the only matter of surprise to us is, that it it is not used in all cases where the blood is disordered, or where the ordinary outlets of nature are obstructed, or in a torpid condition.

The cure of the young man above referred to was effected almost exclusively by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, although the doctor visited the case every two weeks until the patient, through the action of the medicine, was able to visit his office.

STORE at the DOCTOR'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 107 LIBERTY STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.; at the store after four o'clock every day.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have used it can not dispense with it. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

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HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils

Eclipse Refined Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change remains limpid at the coldest temperature. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Currying & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Diamond Oil,

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron and Machinery from Rust.

The above manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo and Limestone Filters, are perfectly refined, pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high fire test, and are unchanged by cold, even in the extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and will contain no grit or acid. Illustrated circulars and price lists furnished on application. Orders promptly filled. Apr 1-MWF

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